(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2538.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1795.

POLAND, *Dubno, May 20.*

THE unfortunate Poles ſtill flatter themſelves with hopes that their fate is not yet finally decided, and that their country is not utterly obliterated from the catalogue of nations. The meaſures recently adopted by ſeveral northern powers, the exiſting connexions of the Pruſſian cabinet, and the known attachment of Sweden and Denmark, furniſh reaſons in corroboration of theſe conſolatory hopes.

As to England her favourite ſyſtem of morals and policy may be deduced from the following fact:

The court of London has preſſingly ſolicited that of Peterſburg to abandon her principles with reſpect to liberty in the north! not having yet taken any Swediſh or Daniſh veſſel, and the Britiſh court is now about offering to the empreſs, to guarantee the uſurpation of Poland, expreſsly on condition that ſhe take an active part againſt the two powers before mentioned, (doubtleſs to prevent their ſending ſupplies to France).

Nevertheleſs, it is a certain fact, that Ruſſia has changed her ſyſtem of conduct towards the Poles. To the moſt ſhocking brutalities has ſuddenly ſucceeded a remarkable moderation, and mildneſs has taken place of arrogance and tyranny.

The inhabitants of Warſaw complained of ſcarcity, eſpecially in grain—a ſcarcity owing to the Auſtrians having ſtopped the tranſportation of every thing into Poland. The Ruſſian government declared they will immediately examine into this.

Complaints have alſo been made againſt the Ruſſian ſoldiery. The general inſtantly publiſhed a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants of Warſaw to name commiſſioners, who ſhould accompany the army in its movements, and make it a particular object of their ſtudy, to cauſe perſons and private property to be reſpected.

The Auſtrian forces which have been in garriſon here, are beginning to move off.

PORT MALO, *June 13.*

On the 14th Prairial a traitorous correſpondence was diſcovered between the Engliſh and the emigrants. General Rey is now in poſſeſſion of it, and the holy author of it, Britoux, calling himſelf the rector of Jacin, two leagues from this place, was arreſted by the adjutant-general Mathelon, and conducted to the tower of Solidor, from whence he departed on the 22d with that worthy accomplice, that reverend Jacobin, taken at Pleguen, in order to appear before the criminal tribunal ſitting at Rennes.

On the ſame day, the 22d, four Chouans were brought to the ſame tower, forming a part of thoſe 150 who, on the 20th, were defeated, with the loſs of five men killed, in the foreſt of Miſnel, in the diſtrict of Dol. Among theſe four we found a man of the name of Locquet, called Chateau d'Aſſiſe, who was chouaniſed for the purpoſe of acquiring a title.

FIGUIERES, *June 8.*

On the 4th inſtant, at eight o'clock in the evening, ſome barks appeared before Roſas, which induced a ſuppoſition that the Spaniards meant to attempt a landing, in order to favour the attack which they intended to make on the enſuing day. Accordingly on the fifth, at four in the morning, a heavy firing was heard at ſea. It was eaſy to perceive a cloud of ſmoke, which hid the French frigates and the enemy's barks. Roſas was attacked by ſea. The two frigates, La Boudeuſe, and La Courageuſe, the citadel and the batteries united their fire. The firing of the Spaniards laſted one hour; and ſome bombs fell into the fort.

It is ſaid that the town was ſummoned. A heavy cannonade was the only reply returned. Whilſt Roſas reſiſted this attack, the battle raged on the right, on the centre, and the left of the army. The French diſcovering the intention of the Spaniards, reſolved to commence the attack themſelves.

A conſtant fire and an obſtinate reſiſtance took place at firſt on both ſides. The battle laſted three hours without an inch of ground being loſt on either ſide; at length the Spaniards gave way and retreated; they were purſued with fixed bayonets. The firing was inceſſant from half paſt four in the morning till noon.

The Spaniards loſt a great number of men at all points, particularly on the left and the centre of their line. The loſs of the French was not conſiderable.

The frigate La Boudeuſe had only one ſailor killed, and two wounded. The Courageuſe had none killed or wounded. Five or ſix of the Spaniſh barks were ſo crippled as to be unfit for ſervice.

BRUSSELS, *June 4.*

In a few days two very important reſolutions will be made known here. The firſt relates to the payment of the contracts made here before the French entered theſe provinces, which are to be paid in the ſame ready ſpecie which was then in currency, and all payments in aſſignats ſhall be declared null. The ſecond ordinance relates to the Belgic emigrants, who will have liberty to return home without exception. They are to apply for the ſaid purpoſe to the French repreſentatives of the people.

The general and the commandant of our garriſon, are to be replaced by other perſons, owing to the ſcenes of confuſion which lately took place here between the Jacobins and the reſt of the inhabitants.

In a convent ſituate near this town, a nun has been diſcovered in a ſubterraneous dungeon chained to the ground, where ſhe had been confined two years, and was to have terminated her days. Her crime was love. The abbeſs and the principal nuns are on this account cloſely guarded, and will be called to an account for ſo barbarous a conduct.

AMSTERDAM, *June 1.*

Moſt of our ports are blocked up by Engliſh ſhips of war. To repreſs this Britiſh temerity, we have put into commiſſion 35 ſhips of war, which will be ready for ſea by the middle of this month, and the French have given orders to repair with all ſpeed the ports of Oſtend and Nieuport. That which gives uneaſineſs to the Hollanders, at preſent, is, that the courſe of the poſt with the Pruſſian ſtates is ſtopped anew, as it was before the peace was concluded with France.

PARIS, *June 21.*

Many reports have been circulated of a ſpeedy peace between a part of Germany, Spain, Sardinia, and France. A letter has been received from Baſle, which it is ſaid was written by Barthelemy to the etat-major of the army of the Alps. The following is the ſubſtance of it:

"Peace is conſidered as certain between Pruſſia, a part of the empire, Spain, Sardinia, and France. Germany is to be divided into two regions; the one the region of the north, the other of the ſouth. That of the north is to be under the protection of the king of Pruſſia; the French republic is to keep the Netherlands, the country of Liege, and the ſtrong places on the Meuſe. With reſpect to the other ſtates, from Switzerland to the left bank of the Rhine, they are to remain free and independent, under the protection of France.

"Spain is to ſurrender the defiles of the two Pyrenees, with the port of St. Sebaſtian, and is to aſſiſt France with 20 ſail of the line.

"Sardinia is to relinquiſh Savoy and the county of Nice. The port of Oneglia is to be reſtored to Sardinia; and Spain is to let his Sardinian majeſty take poſſeſſion of Parma and Placentia, as an indemnification for the loſs of Savoy."

CAMBRIDGE, *(England) June 20.*

Our miniſters, it is generally believed, are mad enough to attempt a deſcent on the coaſt of France. An armament of 20,000 Britiſh and emigrant troops with the moſt powerful train of artillery ever exported from this country, and 80,000 ſtand of arms for the equipment of the royaliſts, are ordered for this purpoſe.

Theſe are the honourable methods we are now taking to reſtore religion, order and regular government to France. Every man of common ſenſe and common honeſty, can eaſily predict the conſequence of ſuch wickedneſs and folly.

LONDON, *June 16.*

His majeſty has ſent as a preſent to baron Thugut, his Imperial majeſty's miniſter for foreign affairs, in conſequence of the ratification of the late treaty of defenſive alliance with the court of Vienna, a very ſuperb ſnuff box ſet with diamonds, of the value of one thouſand guineas. His majeſty's picture is painted on the lid, and it is a very ſtrong likeneſs.

It is no leſs ſingular than true, that Miſs Broadric, who ſhot Mr. Errington, was taught by that unfortunate gentleman the uſe of piſtols, by repeated leſſons in the art of firing at a mark, and that he requeſted her never to ſleep or travel alone without a caſe of piſtols.

On Thurſday laſt the following dreadful act of deſperation was committed at Bath, by John White, a young man about nineteen, who got up in the morning, procured a brace of piſtols, which he loaded, and with coolneſs and deliberation walked into the ſchool room of Maria Bally, in Corn-ſtreet, an amiable young lady, to whom he was affectionately attached, and after a ſhort converſation, preſented one of the piſtols to her head, and ſhot her inſtantly dead. The noiſe of the piſtol and the ſmoke greatly terrified the children in the ſchool, and their cries alarming the neighbours, he was taken coming out of the door. The mayor ſhortly after ſummoned a jury, and a verdict of wilful murder was brought in againſt him. When before the magiſtrate he behaved with much decency; and on being aſked why he committed ſo horrid a deed, he ſaid it was for contemned love; and on the queſtion, whether he was not terrified at the idea of the puniſhment that awaited him both here and hereafter? he replied, that as David, having cauſed the death of Uriah to obtain Bathſheba, was forgiven ſo he alſo hoped forgiveneſs. When the miſtreſs of the houſe where he lodged came in, and in bitter tears lamented his fate, his agony was very piercing, and deeply affected all preſent.—He is committed to Ilcheſter jail for trial.

In the iſland of Scio, a capitation tax, which is laid on the males, is aſſeſſed in the following ſingular manner. The meaſure of the neck is taken with a ſtring, this is doubled, and the two ends placed between the teeth; if the head will paſs through the nooſe, the perſon muſt pay the tax, but if it will not, he is exempted. A jolterhead is therefore in that iſland entitled to ſuch privileges as render it deſirable. *Query*, Did not our miniſter take this hint of taxing the heads of the people of this iſland, from the practice adopted in that?

BOSTON, *Auguſt 19.*

MEDUSA AND AFRICA.

We learn from Newport, that the Meduſa was ſtill lying in the harbour, and the Africa at ſome diſtance off, though in ſight of the town. The Meduſa was ready to ſail for Bourdeaux—waited only for the wind—and the officers were determined if they could not outſail the Africa, to engage her. The Meduſa had 450 men—and was to take 150 paſſengers for Bourdeaux.

A fiſhing ſchooner has arrived at Salem, the maſter of which informs, that on Saturday morning, within the Capes, he ſpoke a ſhip, bound from London to Boſton, which gave intelligence, that Bridport's official account of the action had been received at London, and that the Engliſh fleet had loſt one 90 gun ſhip and four frigates.

An arrival from Halifax, on Tueſday laſt, confirms the above account, and further adds, that the captured ſhips were the Formidable of 90, the Tiger of 84, and the Alexander (re-taken) of 74 guns.

We believe it to be a fact, that the republic of France hath alienated all the debt due to her by the United States, to a citizen of this commonwealth. The amount about 11,000,000 dollars! Some of the certificates recognifing the alienation, have been negotiated in this town. They bear an intereſt of 5½ per cent.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt 24.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 13th Meſſidor, (1ſt July,) 1795.

"The republic has been ſucceſsful in a naval engagement. A letter from Mr. Fenwick to Mr. Skipwith, ſays, that a Swediſh veſſel had arrived at Bourdeaux—two days before her arrival, the capt. ſays he had laid to in the bay, and ſaw an engagement between a French and Britiſh fleet, and that before he left them, ſix ſail of the line, Engliſh, had ſtruck to the French. Mr. Fenwick adds, that this information may be depended upon. I ſincerely wiſh it may be ſo, and that official accounts may confirm it in a day or two—how galling it will be to the Engliſh, who boaſt ſo much of the ſuperiority of their fleets."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his correſpondent in this city, dated London July 1, 1795.

"I this day ſaw a gentleman of the American committee who had waited on Mr. Pitt in company with Mr. Sanſom; he ſays that Mr. Pitt aſſured them that the cargoes of all veſſels brought in there, ſhould be immediately paid for to full amount of the invoice and ten per cent. with demurrage and every other charge; that they ſhould not go into a court of admiralty, but be ſettled by four reſpectable merchants of the city of London."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt 25.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 18, 1795.

"The poll-tax on all who wear powder, is very productive; but I hope it will become, at length unpopular: I am an avowed enemy to it. In the war, we are going on from bad to worſe, as the papers will inform you. John Bull is ſo worried, beaten, and plagued by his drivers, that if they do not mend their manners ſhortly, I ſhould not wonder was he to run mad before the end of another year, and make the whole kingdom ſhake with convulſions from one end to the other. I write no general news, as you will have it from the public papers: but the private circulations are poſitive in mantaining that the prince diſlikes the princeſs, who has expreſſed her wiſhes to return home, even to his majeſty, whoſe advice upon the matter is tantamount to *make the beſt of it.* Seven hundred thouſand pounds, &c. one muſt ſuppoſe will at length ſicken people of princes and royalty. The Chouans, according to this morning's papers who meant, I apprehend, to join the projected Engliſh invaſion, have been completely defeated, and ſuffered amazingly."

CHARLESTON, *August* 13.

Extract of a letter from Cow-Ford, St. John's river, dated July 12, 1795.

"I have but just time to inform you, that on Thursday, the 9th instant, the French in Florida, crossed St. John's river, a little below the Cow-Ford. The night was far advanced in crossing the men, fifty in number, under the command of capt. Richard Lang. On their arrival on this side they took three Spanish militia officers prisoners, of the following rank and names, viz. capt. Holansworth, lieutenant Summerlin, and ensign Hogan, together with a small militia guard.

"The day approaching very fast, they with all possible speed marched for the battery of St. Nicolas, alias Cow-Ford, containing two eighteen pounders; and, without hesitation, proceeded to storm it. The conflict was short; the Spaniards had two men killed and one wounded, who has since died of his wounds; twenty-eight taken prisoners, together with commandant Ignacio Lopez, a cadet, about one hundred stand of arms, and a plenty of provisions and stores.

"The subsequent morning, they attacked the king's launch, and after an engagement of half an hour she struck; they took prisoners on board captain Don Manuel, and seventeen seamen—her prow contained a twenty-four pounder, a number of swivels, plenty of ammunition, a quantity of rum, pork, beef, bread, &c.

"Saturday a party of twenty men was ordered to go and attack Noleses battery; however on their approach, the Spaniards discovered them, and before our men could get over the Potsburg Ferry, that intercepted their march, the Spaniards spiked their cannon and fled, leaving their arms and every thing behind them.

"There is lying in this port a British 20 gun brig, a small schooner of 10 guns, and a Spanish galley, and the republicans were apprehensive of being attacked by them should they discover their numbers. The Spanish inhabitants are joining them hourly—but they are much in want of men to man the battery and galley, and are quite inexperienced in gunnery. The militia officers have generally given themselves up and received paroles. The express is just going of to general Clarke, by whom I send by this."

BALTIMORE, *August* 31.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to a mercantile house in New-York, dated June 25.

"I wrote you the 13th inst. of our being captured and sent into Falmouth, &c. Government have taken the whole of the cargo, and returned me the vessel only. They say they will pay for cargo, freight, demurrage, &c. but do not mention the time when this is to be done. If I cannot shortly see a better prospect before me, I shall give up the business, and call on the underwriters for the amount insured.

"This country is so distressed for provisions, and so poor, they have no money to purchase with. The minister has issued an order to the navy to rob every neutral vessel they fall in with. Even this is not sufficient to quiet the minds of the people. They are obliged to keep troops in every part of the kingdom, for fear of an insurrection.

"We hear daily news from the continent, by which it appears that the emperor and king of Spain are about to follow the example of the Prussians, and make peace with France. This country will then have to fight herself out of the scrape which it was the policy of all Europe to get her into, that they might humble her pride.

"There are at least thirty American vessels brought in by this last order of the ministry, and a thousand prior to it, not one of whom have yet received a single shilling for their cargoes. When the frigate who captured us sent on board their prize master and crew, they took from us our papers, all our passengers, and our seamen. My French passengers have been sent to prison, and the seamen put on board British armed vessels—So much for neutrality! My prayers morning, noon, and night, are, that the treaty made by Mr. Jay may never be ratified; and that the Americans may be roused to a proper sense of the injuries they are daily receiving from this piratical nation.

"Provisions are daily rising here—The price is now higher for wheat, &c. than was ever known before—Beef one shilling sterling a pound, chickens half a guinea a couple.

"Had I been fortunate enough to have got safe to France, should have cleared ten thousand dollars on my own account; think what must be my feelings when instead of that, Pitt has robbed me of every shilling I own in the world."

P. S. Every ship in the British navy, has more or less American seamen, taken out of the vessels they have sent in as prizes.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE *of August* 24.

Captain Little arrived here on Friday last from Russia, and informs, that June 4th, a Russian fleet of 12 sail of the line, and 12 frigates, hauled out of the Mole of Cronstadt, to be destined to join the English. That 12 sail of Swedish men of war and eight sail of Danes, lay in Copenhagen road, supposed destined to dispute the passing of the Russian fleet in the Straits, and that captain Clark of the Ambuscade British frigate, has been imprisoned at Copenhagen for taking draughts of the arsenal, and other suspicious conduct.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 22d instant, at the subscriber's, on the Head of South river,

SEVERAL likely country born negroes, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household furniture and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WATKINS,
ANNE WATKINS, Executrix of
Thomas Rutland, of Thomas.

September 1, 1795.

WE, the subscribers, holding and being seized of separate parts of a tract of land, called PARK HALL, lying in Washington county, in the State of Maryland, do hereby give public notice, that we intend to apply by petition in writing to Washington county court, at December term next, for a commission to fix, mark, and bound the whole tract aforesaid, called Park Hall, and also the subscribers particular parts thereof, according to the act of assembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY BOTELER,
POSTHUMOUS CLAGETT,
JOHN CLAPPER, Junr.
JOHN CLAPPER,
ADAM KEPLINGER,
CONRAD THOMAS,
JOHN HUFFER,
ANDREW GWIN.

August 22, 1795.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, a negro woman named BURNETTA, or commonly called NETT, about thirty-two years of age, of a black complexion, slim made, with thick lips, about five feet six or seven inches high; had on when she went away an osnabrig shift and petticoat, and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, with black and yellow spots; it is supposed that she will change her cloaths and pass as a free woman, as a number have obtained their freedom in the neighbourhood where she went from. Whoever takes up the said woman and secures her in any gaol, so that her master gets her again, shall receive THREE POUNDS REWARD, including what the law allows, paid by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

August 31, 1795.

WHEREAS the subscriber, for and on account of the securities of the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, former collector of the taxes in Prince-George's county, did, in the month of December, 1789, by virtue of an order from the commissioners of the tax of said county, expose to public sale real property to a considerable amount, which was chargeable with, and liable for, the arrearages of taxes due in the years 1780, 1781 and 1782, and which was, in many instances, (to prevent injury to the owners) bought in, by a friend employed by the securities, at little more than the amount of the arrearages then due, under an impression and hope, that the proprietors would immediately come forward and discharge the respective claims, and take back their lands, but hitherto this friendly interposition has availed nothing; in most instances the arrearages remain unpaid, and the securities left to the disagreeable alternative, of exposing the real property a second time to sale, or of instituting suits for the recovery of the lands; the latter case, although they have every assurance of success if adopted, is attended with such expence and delay, that they have determined upon the former: Whereupon notice is hereby given, that I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Friday the 12th of September next, (being in Prince-George's county court week) all the REAL PROPERTY heretofore taken in execution by order of the commissioners of the tax of said county, and by me advertised for sale in December, 1789, where the arrearages of taxes still remain unpaid.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

To be SOLD, at VENDUE, on Saturday the nineteenth of September next, at the court-house, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county,

ABOUT SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS of CROP TOBACCO, belonging to the estate of the late general SMALLWOOD, by the

ADMINISTRATRIX.

August 17, 1795.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the general assembly, of the state of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack-river, we do hereby give notice, that a meeting of the subscribers to the George-town bridge company, is required at the house of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the second Tuesday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the said company for the present year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M. LINGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, junior.

George-town, Patowmack, July 22, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested that they may be settled.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.

By virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS ROND, Esquire, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on the premises, in St. Mary's county, at the house of MARY POWERS, on Saturday the nineteenth day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-five,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, being part of a tract of land called LONG LOOK FOR COME AT LAST, contains about 300 acres, the land is well timbered, and has some valuable swamp land on it, and is in good tenantable repair.

——ALSO,——

The dower in a TRACT of LAND called TRUMANA and DEVONSHIRE, to be SOLD on the same day and place, which rents for 400lb. tobacco per year. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JESSE LOCK.

August 5, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court, will be SOLD, on the sixteenth of September next, if fair, or the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling house of Mr. TYLER BALDWIN, deceased,

A QUANTITY of STOCK, consisting of work HORSES, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, also, some Household Furniture, Plantation Utensils, and a quantity of Tobacco, in bulk, and the Wearing Apparel of the deceased, with a small quantity of Corn, and the like of Bacon, with sundry other articles. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The terms of sale to be for CASH.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, AND SAMUEL BALDWIN, Executors of *Tyler Baldwin*, deceased.

August 25, 1795.

THE subscriber having rented STRAWBERRY HILL, near this city, hereby forewarns all persons from trespassing on it in any manner whatever,

H. J. STIER.

Annapolis, August 26, 1795.

Annapolis Races.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on the *Tuesday* after the first *Monday* in *November* next, over a fine course near this city.

By order,
JESSE DEWEES, Secretary
JOCKEY CLUB.

Annapolis, August 24, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends making application to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland, 1795.

Runaways in Custody.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 19th of this instant, two negro men, one of them says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to JACOB CASTER, in Moore county, near Cross creek, in North-Carolina, and that he has been runaway these twelve months; the other says his name is TOM, and that he belongs ZADOCH CLAGETT, merchant, in George-town, Montgomery county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay charges and take them away in two months from the above date, or they will be sold, according to law, for their prison fees and other charges, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 25, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at the late dwelling of STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. on West river, for READY MONEY, and continued from day to day until all is sold,

ALL the personal property of the said Steward, consisting of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, plantation utensils, a valuable stock of HORSES, Cattle and Sheep, a set of Blacksmith's Tools, and upwards of twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and two Children, amongst the men is a good house carpenter. The sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, administrator de bonis non.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at the late dwelling of STEPHEN STEWARD, jun. on West river, for READY MONEY, and continued from day to day till all is sold,

ALL the personal property of the said Steward, consisting of some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a large stock of HORSES, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Administrator.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

STATE of MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menoniſt or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will "hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, "and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the "ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound to "yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or "prince, or any other ſtate or government," (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property and eſtate required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court; and any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner coming into this ſtate and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmatoin aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

3X

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, paſſé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la ſécurité donnée par notre conſtitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre ſol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, ſi on les ſeſoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent;

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſſée un Arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt Quaqre, Menoniſt ou Dunker) *ſavoir*—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai dorénavant fidel ſujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſſance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement,"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le gouverneur et le conſeil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera dorénavant eſtimé et conſideré comme ſujet natif de cet état, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privileges du dit état; pourvu que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conſeil ou de l'aſſemblée générale, ou délégue du congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa réſidence dans cet état, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la conſtitution et la form du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dit déclaration reſpectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les memoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil, ou quelqué juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroît, par la liſte de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregiſtré dans les mémoires, que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdit, ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de metiers, ou artiſans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Qu'il ne ſera impoſé aucun impôt ſur eux ni ſur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

3X

STAAT MARYLAND.

NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ, Gegeben in der November Sizung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel iſt den Reichthum und die Stærcke dieſes Staates zu befcerdern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unſerer Regierung, die ſicherheit welche durch unſere Verfaſſung und Geſeze buergerlicher und gottesdienſtlicher Freyheit verſchafft iſt, die Milde unſeres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unſeres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unſeres Handels veranlaſſet werden mœgen in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebohrnen Buerger dieſes Staates genieſſen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden:

Es ſey deſwegen durch die Allgemeine (geſezgebende) Verſamlung von Maryland zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs jede Perſon, die hinfuero in dieſen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einem Grafſchafts Gerichte dieſes Staates eine Erklærung ſeines Glaubens an die Chriſtliche Religion nachſpricht und unterſchreibet, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheurung wenn es ein Quæker, Mennoniſt oder Dunker waere, leiſtet, nachſpricht und unterſchreibet:—"Ich, A. B, ſchwœre, oder betheure, "daſs ich hinfuero ein Buerger des ſtaats Maryland "werden will, und dem beſagten Staate treu, und "wahrhaftig ergeben ſeyn will, und daſs ich mich "nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Kœnige oder "Fuerſten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder "Regierung irgend eine Unterwuerfigkeit oder Gehor-"ſam zu leiſten"—(welch beſagten Eid oder Betheurung, und vorbemeldete Unterſchrift, reſpective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter deſſelben, oder irgend ein Grafſchafts Gericht hierbey bevollmæchtiget ſind ſich leiſten zu laſſen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebohrner Burger dieſes Staats zu ſeyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angeſehen ſeyn ſoll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn ſoll; mit der Bedingung, daſs niemand der ein eingebohrner Buerger dieſes Staats in Kraft dieſes Geſezes werden wird, zu irgend einen oeffentlichen Amt beſtellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verſamlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreis erwaehlbar ſeyn ſoll, er habe denn ſieben Jahre vor ſolcher Erwaehlung oder Beſtellung in dieſem Staate gewohnet, und beſize das Eigenthum und Vermœgen, welches bey der Verfaſſung und Regierungs form erheiſchet wird, irgend eines beſagter reſpectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es ſey zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sizung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verſeichnis der Namen derjenigen Perſonen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective leiſten und unterſchreiben, und beſagte Erklaerung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gemacht, einliefern ſolle, damit er es in beſagtem Gerichts Protokoll einſchreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der beſagten Eid oder Betheurung vor ſich leiſten laeſst, ſoll bey dem naechſten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichnis der Namen der Perſonen, welche vor ihm beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll beſagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es ſey zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Raths, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafſchafts-Gerichts: Daſs irgend eine Perſon beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, daſs es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters beſagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Perſon habe beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben—fuer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis deſſen, und davon, daſs ſolche Perſon Bueger ſey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in jedem Gerichtshofe dieſes ſtaats anerkannt werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich darin niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſez gemacht*, daſs, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate, irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbemeldete Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, ihm oder ſeinem Eigenthume, *keine Abgabe* auferleget werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge, Gewerbtreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſez gemacht*, daſs *keine Abgabe* irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbtreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant iſt, in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbeſagte Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, oder ſeinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate auferlegt werden ſolle.

3X

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Monday the 26th day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, if not previouſly ſold at private ſale,

A VALUABLE and HEALTHY PLANTATION, in Anne-Arundel county, in the occupation of captain WM. WEEMS, who will go over the land and point out the improvements to any one inclinable to purchaſe. This plantation contains about 380 acres, is about four miles diſtant from the bay, and about the ſame diſtance from Patuxent-river, is convenient to Lower-Marlborough, Pig-Point, Tracey's Landing, and Nottingham warehouſes. There are about 100 acres of woodland, and a conſiderable meadow may be made. The land is well adapted to corn, tobacco and wheat, is plentifully ſupplied with water, and on it are good orchards; the buildings are a good dwelling houſe, three rooms below and three above, with a good cellar and kitchen, an overſeer's houſe, quarter, corn houſe, tobacco houſe, and other out houſes.

—ALSO,—

A TRACT of LAND, on Herring creek, adjoining Tracey's Landing warehouſe, containing about 93 acres. There is on the land ſome wood and meadow, a dwelling houſe, kitchen, two tobacco houſes, and an orchard, and is well adapted tocorn, tobacco and wheat.

The above property will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity. Mr. DAVID WEEMS will ſhew the ſmall tract to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

JOHN MUIR, Agent for the creditors of captain WM. WEEMS.

4

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at my dwelling plantation, near Annapolis, on Thurſday the 5th day of September next, for READY CASH.

ONE LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about ſixteen years of age, late the property of JOHN LUSBY, deceaſed. ROBERT LUSBY, Adminiſtrator of JOHN LUSBY, deceaſed.

X

To be SOLD,

SUNDRY VALUABLE COUNTRY BORN SLAVES, amongſt which is a very good waggoner, who underſtands all kinds of plantation work, and is about thirty years of age. The above negroes will be ſold on five years credit, on bond with good ſecurity, by

JOHN WORTHINGTON, of BRICE.

3X

To be SOLD, at the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Anne-Arundel county, near the mouth of Lyon's Creek, on Thurſday the 10th of September next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, for READY CASH.

A QUANTITY of ſtock, amongſt them are a good ſaddle horſe, and ſeveral work ditto, about 30 head of cattle, and 40 head of hogs, and a quantity of houſehold furniture, and plantation utenſils. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is ſold. LEONARD GARY.

3X

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday the 11th of September next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, will be EXPOSED to SALE, all the perſonal eſtate of THOMAS KING, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

CONSISTING of ſix likely young country born NEGROES, ſome horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, tobacco, plantation utenſils, and houſehold furniture. The ſale to be on the premiſes, and begin at eleven o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid THOMAS KING, are requeſted to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale, properly authenticated.

SOLOMON GROVES, Adminiſtrator.

Auguſt 19, 1795. 3X

APPLICATION will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, by the rector and veſtry of St. JAMES's PARISH, to paſs an act empowering them to ſell the glebe land on Patuxent river.

By order of the veſtry,
WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Regiſter.

3

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE it *enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſall uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-fifth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſe, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.